

MORNING APPREAH

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No. 20

BARTINE'S RECORD.

A Gold-bug Wolf Masquerading in the Silver Fold.

A POLITICAL JUGGLER AND PARTY MOUNTBANK.

Senator Stewart Unmasks a Wall Street Emissary.

TALKING SILVER; VOTING GOLD.

EXTRACTS FROM BARTINE'S ORGAN:

"Renegade," "Traitor," "Flopper," "Crook," "Political Bribe Taker," and "Uriah Heep."

Hon. H. F. Bartine, Carson City, Nev.

SIR:—Your change of position from candidate for congress to candidate for the senate seems mysterious. You were elected to congress against Mr. Cassidy because you claimed you could do more for the people of the state than he was able to do. Have you succeeded in doing better than Mr. Cassidy did? He was able to point to many substantial things he accomplished for the state; among others, he secured the appropriation of \$100,000 to erect the public building at Carson. Have you done as much? Are you quite certain that you have done as much in the cause of silver in congress as he did while living in his patriotic efforts in private life? Did you decline to be a candidate for congress this year because you knew that you had failed to satisfy the reasonable expectations of your constituents, and that a change of representative was demanded? If not, what was your reason for retiring from that contest? Do you think it was an easier task to defeat me for the senate by false charges than to be elected to the house on the affirmative merits of your own record?

A Nominal Candidate.

In your prepared speech, which you deliver on all occasions, you say that I charge you in my speeches with being only a nominal candidate. So far you state the truth. You further charge that I named in my speeches Senator Williams of Ormsby, Senator Foley of Washoe, A. C. Cleveland of White Pine, and Governor Cole as the real persons seeking the honor. You speak truthfully so far as Messrs. Foley and Cleveland are concerned. I did name those gentlemen as probable aspirants for the senate, because they have been frequently mentioned to me as such. It is not true that I have in any speech alluded to Senator Williams or Governor Cole as aspirants for that office. There can be no doubt that either of the gentlemen you name would accept the office of senator if tendered to him. Your egoism has deprived you of ordinary common sense if you do not know that the hold-over senators and the persons now candidates for the legislature would prefer either one of the gentlemen you name to yourself.

Candidate for Executive Favor.

You must know if you do not others do, that your Dolly Varden record, your silver record, your force bill record and your lack of success as a member of the lower house of congress would induce the legislature, in case of my defeat, to select a new man who had not been tried and found wanting. Assuming as I do that you are not entirely bereft of reason, I have taken the liberty of designating you as a "nominal candidate" for the senate, but a real candidate for executive favor. You cannot be blind to the fact that Thomas H. Carter, who was defeated for re-election to congress in Montana on account of his want of fidelity to the silver cause, was rewarded by the president by being appointed to the office of commissioner of the general land office, and after ward elevated to the position of chairman of the national Republican committee to manage the campaign for President Harrison. You are also aware of the fact that Mr. Conger of Iowa, who was chairman of the committee on coinage, weights and measures of the fifty-first congress, and who aided the administration to defeat free coinage, was rewarded for his services by being appointed minister to Brazil. You are also familiar with the policy of the administration in rewarding gold men and withholding patronage and executive favors from the advocates of free coinage. Your hostility to the silver party of Nevada and your abuse of me are not calculated to recommend you to the people of Nevada for senator; but judging from the past you are making a record which ought to commend you to Benjamin Harrison, John Sherman and their gold associates. Your desire for favors from the administration is the only rational explanation of your present attitude on the silver question.

The Hold-Over Senators.

You say I am very bitter against the hold-over senators. Why do you say that? Some of them are my friends and supporters. Why are you so anxious to defend them? Do you own them? If so, who sold them to you? If they are straight Republicans, how can you, with a crooked record as a Republican and silver man, expect to secure their support?

The Compromise Act of 1890

You charge me with having repeatedly said that the compromise act of 1890, which was extorted from the administration by the silver senators for their votes on the McKinley bill, was better than a free coinage bill. The charge is false. My remarks were not correctly reported or understood. In speaking of the treasury notes issued in the purchase of bullion, I said that that provision of the bill was excellent, and that without some such provision whereby the owner of bullion could receive his money on presentation of his bullion at the mint, free coinage would be a failure. I stated that every free coinage bill which had been considered in the senate since I was a member provided for

the issuance of silver certificates or treasury notes for the purpose of enabling the owner of bullion to receive his money without delay. I remarked that our mints, with their present capacity, could coin only about 80,000,000 ounces a year; that previous to the demonetization of silver a bullion fund was annually appropriated to enable depositors to be paid at once; that the hostility of the gold agitators was such that it would be difficult to obtain such appropriations if a free coinage bill were passed; and that the only safe course was to provide in any free coinage bill that might be passed the means of issuing paper money for silver bullion. I said that the 54,000,000 ounces of silver bullion that were required to be purchased under the act of 1890 were far more than would be coined under a free coinage bill with the present capacity of the mints; and that in that respect the act of 1890 was better than a free coinage bill, pure and simple, without a provision for issuing treasury notes or silver certificates. I will assert that the act of 1890 was passed in the right direction. If the secretary of the treasury had used silver to provide for the redemption of the treasury notes issued in the purchase of silver bullion, and used silver as money as required by the pledge in the platform of 1888, silver would not have been degraded. If there had not been combination and co-operation between the treasury department and European speculators to depress the price of silver the increased purchases under the act of 1890 of 25,000,000 ounces per annum would have advanced and maintained the market price of silver. It must be remembered that the United States and a few English bankers are the only purchasers of silver, and that they have the power to regulate the price to subserve the interest of speculators in Wall street and to influence elections and legislation in congress. It was this combination which put silver down to 82 cents an ounce, and it is this combination which is now advancing the price of silver for the purpose of the campaign.

Demonetization of Silver.

You charge me with having squarely voted for the demonetization of silver. You know this charge to be false. The section of the law which demonetized silver was not read or voted upon in the senate. That provision was a substitute for section 16 of the house bill. That bill passed the house on the 27th day of May, 1873, and was reported to the senate on the 28th day of May, and referred to the committee on finance on the 29th day of May. On the 16th of December, 1873, it was reported by the committee to the senate with amendments; and on the 7th of January, 1873, additional amendments were reported. On the 17th day of January the bill was considered in a full senate and passed. Each amendment of the committee on finance which was presented to the senate by Mr. Sherman, the chairman, was carefully considered, discussed and voted upon. After debate on the fifteenth section the presiding officer said:

The question is on the amendment striking out the 14th section.

The affirmative motion was agreed to.

The next amendment was to strike out section 17 and to insert in lieu thereof a substitute.

This is fully recorded: When section 19 was reached the committee's amendment offered by Mr. Sherman provided, among other things, that—

On the gold dollar and three-dollar piece, the silver dollar, half dollar, quarter dollar, dime, five, three and one cent piece, the figure of the eagle shall be omitted, and on the reverse side of the silver dollar, half dollar, quarter dollar, and the dime, respectively, there shall be inscribed the weight and fineness of the coin.

Mr. Casserly of California inquired why the eagle was omitted. Mr. Sherman gave the reason as follows:

Mr. Sherman—If the senator will allow me, he will see that the preceding section provides for coin which is exactly interchangeable with the English shilling and the five franc piece of France; that is, a five franc piece of France will be the exact equivalent of a dollar of the United States in our silver coinage and in order to show this wherever our coin shall float—and we are providing that it shall float all over the world—we propose to stamp upon it, instead of our eagle, which foreigners may not understand, and which they may not distinguish from a buzzard or some other bird, the intrinsic fineness and weight of the coin.

No one doubted the truth of Mr. Sherman's statement, and no further objection was made. The bill passed without a division.

Eminent Men Ignorant of Demonetization.

Whatever may have been printed in reports and bills that were never considered, no suggestion was ever made in the senate that the demonetization of silver was contemplated. There was not one word of debate on that subject, as the Congressional Globe will show. After my term in the senate had expired, and after the mints of Europe were closed against silver and silver bullion fell in the market, the fraud was discovered. The leading men of the two houses

of congress who participated in the passage of the act of 1873 declared that they had no knowledge of the provision which demonetized silver. Senator Thurman of Ohio said:

I cannot say what took place in the house, but know when the bill was pending in the senate we thought it was simply a bill to reform the mint, regulate coinage and fix up one thing and another, and there is not a single man in the senate, I think, unless a member of the committee from which the bill came, who had the slightest idea that it was even a question of demonetization.

Senators Conkling, Allison, Blaine, Voorhees, Beck, Boggs, Herford, Howe, and Representatives Garfield, Holman, Cannon, Kelly and Burdick all bore similar testimony as to their ignorance of the transaction. President Grant, who signed the bill, did not know that silver was demonetized; for in January, 1875, two years after the bill became a law, he sent a special message to congress recommending the erection of more mints to coin silver dollars to provide for specie payment. If what you say is true, that I was present and voted for the demonetization of silver, the same may be said with equal truth of the eminent men above referred to. If silver was demonetized by usual and ordinary legislation and not by stealth, the Republican party, which was then in power, is responsible for that infamous transaction. Mr. Bartine, do you charge that the demonetization of silver was a Republican measure, and do you endorse it as such? If not, cease to charge the Republican party with that fraud, and let the blame fall where it belongs—on John Sherman and those who aided him in manipulating the records.

Bartine's Statement in Congress.

Why did you not make your infamous charges against me and the Republican party earlier? Why did you in the house of representatives on the 7th of June, 1890, use the following language:

"What a consensus of opinion! what popular demonstration to the passage of our own demonetizing act of 1873! Why, sir, not one person in a thousand even knew that it had been done until a year or two after, and it is the consensus of opinion!" could have been fairly voted by the American congress that I would not have remained silent if the statute books one year after the discovery was made.

How dare you, in the face of these facts and of your own solemn assertions, now proclaim to the people that the fraud was known at the time the bill was passed, and that I participated in that fraud?

The Republican Party of Nevada.

You accuse me of leaving the Republican party of Nevada—a serious charge, indeed. If Harrison, John Sherman and Company are the Republican party, are you sure that you are not a deserter from the principles of the Republican party of Nevada? That party, in convention assembled at Virginia City on the 30th of April last, declared against such gold men as Sherman and Harrison, as follows:

Resolved, That we condemn the Republican party of the Eastern states and the Administration of President Harrison in so far as they have aided to accomplish the complete demonetization of silver, and to enact laws providing for the free and unrestricted coinage of that metal.

Resolved, That the people of Nevada are in favor of the coinage of silver upon the same basis as which apply to the coinage of gold; and are opposed to elevating and protecting silver, and are not parties to the use of silver in the free and unlimited coinage of silver.

That is the position of the Republican party of this state. You indicated that position in the house of representatives on the 14th of July last, when you said—

I took upon the free coinage of silver as being of the same nature as the success of our party, and regard it as a great question of principle.

Views in Harmony with the Republican Party.

When I returned to Nevada my views were in harmony with those resolutions, and believing as I did that the Republican party was unalterably opposed to elevating to office Benjamin Harrison—the worst enemy of silver in public life—I voted at the Republican primaries for delegates to the convention at Reno. The majority of that convention which represented the party adopted the resolutions of the April convention at Virginia, and omitted to nominate presidential electors for Harrison and Reid, and by implication endorsed Weaver and Field. About one-third of the convention bolted or drew out; and although it nominated presidential electors for Harrison, it did not endorse his financial policy, but regretted that his policy was in opposition to the opinions of the convention and declared that—

In dealing with this silver question we assume a position of perfect independence, and regardless of all national parties and platforms proclaim ourselves as being most heartily and unreservedly in favor of the free coinage of both gold and silver, with full legal tender functions accorded to each, as the correct and logical solution of this great question.

All you say concerning my hesitation in deciding with which party I would act is false. I never hesitated in my devotion to the silver cause, nor in my opposition to placing in power John Sherman, the autocrat of the treasury department under Harrison. I knew that a vote for Harrison was a vote for John Sherman, and I never intimated that I would cast such a vote.

Harrison's Position on Silver.

In your speech you defend Harrison's position on the silver question, and particularly his letter of acceptance. His doctrine on that subject seems to be in accord with your views, and still you claim to be a silver man. He says in that letter:

I am quite sure that if we should not act upon this subject independently of other nations we would greatly promote their interests and injure our own.

Let any enemy of silver find words to express more radical opposition to the demonetization of silver by con-

gress? Can anything be more humiliating to the pride, independence and self-respect of the people of the United States than to have the president tell them that they must submit their financial legislation to the dictates of the bondholding, money-lending aristocracy which governs Europe and tramples upon the rights of the people?

The president in his letter proposes to submit the question of free coinage to the commercial nations of Europe, and has appointed a commission for that purpose, consisting of three gold advocates and two advocates of the free coinage of silver. He reiterates in that letter the true formula of John Sherman, that the ratio between gold and silver must be such as to make the commercial value of the silver in the silver dollar equal to the commercial value of the gold in the gold dollar. His position is exactly the same as that of his financial mentor, John Sherman, who, in his campaign speech at Philadelphia, Pa., on the 8th of October, said:

Now, what we want is both gold and silver money, but always maintaining at par with each other, money having the same purchasing power. How can we get it? The simple answer is by putting enough silver dollar (80 grains or 50 grains, if \$1.24 grains are not enough, put in the silver dollar 80 grains or 50 grains. Give the people an honest dollar and thus settle the silver question.

That is the settlement which Mr. Harrison and Mr. Sherman propose shall be effected by an international conference. When that is done silver will be forever demonetized, and the present discount on silver will forever be maintained. This policy means for Nevada the utter ruin of her mining interests and the destruction of the state.

The Force Bill.

Mr. Bartine, you are a little weak in your explanation of the force bill. The people of Nevada would be glad if you would explain to them how many federal supervisors and deputy marshals could be employed for election purposes under that bill; how much money could be expended by the federal executive to pay those officers and the other expenses of elections out of the standing appropriation contained in the bill. They would also like to have you explain what power these federal officers

would have had under the terms of the bill in the registration, counting of votes and returns of elections, and whether the authority of these federal officers would have been paramount to that of the state officers in elections where a member of congress is to be chosen. They would also like to know if you are in favor, where the colored people are in the majority in the South, of installing them in power and intrusting them with the government of those states. A fuller discussion of this subject by you would interest your hearers quite as much as abuse of myself.

Bartine Voted for the Force Bill.

You admit in your speeches that you voted for the force bill. Please tell the people how many silver men voted for that bill besides yourself and how many silver men voted against it; and whether in your action in that respect you co-operated with the silver men or with the gold men of the house.

Voted Against Free Coinage Bill.

In this connection I desire to call your attention to the bill (S. 4675) to provide a unit of value and for the coinage of gold and silver, and for other purposes, which passed the senate on the 14th of January, 1891. That bill provided for the free and unlimited coinage of silver. Do you remember how Speaker Reid defeated that bill by referring it to the committee on coinage, weights, and measures without the action of the house? Do you remember how that bill was held in that committee under various pretenses until it was too late to be acted upon by the house? Do you recall to mind the heroic efforts of Mr. Bland of Missouri to bring that bill before the house for consideration? Have you forgotten his action and your action upon that bill?

If your memory is defective I call your attention to page 1,638 of the Congressional Record, Fifty-first congress, second session, vol. 22, part 2. On the 21st of January, 1891, Mr. Bland submitted the following resolution, which was read by the clerk:

Resolved, That the committee on coinage, weights, and measures be discharged from further consideration of the bill (S. 4675) to provide a unit of value and for the coinage of gold and silver, and for other purposes, and that said bill be the special order in the house immediately after the reading of the Journal on Tuesday, January 27th instant, and if not disposed of on said day this order to continue from day to day until said bill is finally disposed of.

The speaker ruled this resolution out of order, as he did everything pertaining to silver. Then the following proceedings took place:

Mr. Bland—I appeal from the decision of the chair, and to that I desire to be heard. Mr. Cannon—I move to lay the appeal on the table.

Mr. Mills—I call for the yeas and nays. The yeas and nays were ordered. The question was taken, and it was determined in the affirmative—yeas, 146; nays, 123; not voting, 62.

This vote defeated the bill. Your vote and those of Mr. Carter of Montana and Mr. Townsend of Colorado are recorded in the affirmative. This was the only opportunity ever presented at that session of congress to bring the silver bill before the house. Why did you decline to co-operate with Mr. Bland, the acknowledged leader of the free coinage forces in the house? It will not do for you to excuse yourself by saying that your vote would not have defeated the motion. How do you know, if you and the other representatives of the silver states had voted and used your influence to aid Mr. Bland,

that the bill would not have been brought before the house and passed? At all events you might have been counted with the friends of the bill and not with its enemies. This was after you had voted with the gold men for the "force bill" against local self-government. You were not satisfied with that, but you continued to vote with them against the paramount interests of your state.

Extraordinary Forbearance.

You complain that I did not charge you with voting for the force bill in the campaign of 1890. I admit that it was extraordinary forbearance that you had not at that time voted against fixing a day for considering the free coinage bill which passed the senate on the 14th day of January, 1891.

Reciprocity in Legislation.

I do not deny that you have made many speeches, and good ones, in favor of silver; but that is not enough. It is necessary in legislation to vote and act in favor of measures which you desire to pass.

Remarks on Force Bill in Senate.

You say that I denounced the force bill here, but did not do so pending its consideration in congress. Let me quote a sentence or two from the speech I made in the senate on the 24th of January, 1891, three days after you voted against the consideration of the free coinage bill, as I have already shown. I said:

If I understand the elections bill correctly, the principle of it if carried into effect would be more prejudicial to human liberty than secession itself. With secession we should still retain local government. With federal officers superintending local elections in every state in the Union there is no more home rule for America; and when that is destroyed all is lost. The proposition lying at the foundation of the bill is more dangerous than secession, because with secession the different governments occupying the country might enjoy freedom in their own jurisdiction, but with federal supervision of local elections there can be no liberty.

I commend the entire speech I made on that occasion to your careful perusal. Read it and then say if I now denounce the force bill in more explicit and comprehensive language than I did in the senate.

War Claims of Nevada.

You say that Captain Mullan did nearly all the work in compiling the evidence of the state claim of \$400,000 against the general government for moneys by it expended in aid of the suppression of the rebellion. How do you know that? Did you participate in the work? Captain Mullan rendered me most valuable assistance, but I think he will hardly claim that he did all that immense labor himself. If called upon he will tell you that I was engaged with him for nearly two years in collecting that evidence, and that I compiled and wrote the reports which were presented, which I hope you have done me the honor to read so that you will understand the question next winter and be able to render some assistance in securing the payment of the claim.

Legislation Secured in Congress.

Since I was elected to the senate in January, 1887, an appropriation of \$26,000 has been obtained for the completion of the government building at Carson. Appropriations have been secured to run the mint, to establish the Indian school, and to endow the state university. Will you please state in your next speech just what you did to aid in securing these benefits for the state? I ask this for my own information, so that hereafter I may do you no injustice.

Chinese Question Settled.

In addition to these appropriations the Chinese question was settled in 1888 by the passage of the Scott bill, which I took charge of in the senate. Do you claim that you passed that bill?

Piute War Claims.

In the fifty-first congress and in the present congress, on my motion, a bill was passed to pay the Piute war claims. I understand you say that you had it favorably reported to the house. The committee on war claims of the house adopted the senate report in the fifty-first and fifty-second congresses, which report I myself prepared. I hope you will familiarize yourself with that report, and be able to assist in the passage of the bill at the next session.

Public Building at Reno.

On my motion in the fifty-first and fifty-second congresses a bill was passed for the erection of a public building at Reno. What efforts did you make to secure the passage of these bills in the house? I understand you say that there were some difficulties in passing these bills at the last session of congress. How was it in the fifty-first congress? A large number of public building bills passed in the fifty-first congress, but the Reno bill was not among them.

Bartine's Influence in the House.

You say it is easier to pass bills through the senate than through the house. How do you know that fact? Do you pretend to say that it is impossible to pass bills in the house? Hundreds of them, of a purely local character, are passed at every session. Have you called up or passed a local bill for Nevada during the time that you have represented the state in the house? If so, please name it.

Prolific in Promises.

You are prolific in promises. You say that if you are elected to the senate you will pass as many bills as I have. Why don't you promise to pass more bills than I have passed? Why should you take my place if you cannot promise to serve the state better than I have done? Promises are easy to make; performance requires labor. You are bidding for the senatorship with promises. Promises are cheap. Why not out-

did my performance?

Bartine's Record.

What is there in your past record to inspire confidence in your fidelity to the Republican party, or to any other party or cause? I have devoted my best energies in support of that party for more than thirty-two years and have never faltered, and would now support President Harrison for re-election if he had not abandoned the party and joined the gold ring. Can you say as much for yourself?

Nevada Tribune's Opinion of Bartine.

Your organ, The Nevada Tribune, you must admit, is a truthful and reliable journal, and thoroughly devoted to your advancement. Allow me to call your attention to some facts which that truthful paper has been compelled to state with regard to yourself.

[Nevada Tribune, Oct. 2, 1892.]

The Democracy had nothing suitable for official position, and so the convention nominated H. H. Bartine and the bill for the assembly, J. Ulrich for sheriff, G. Meyers for treasurer, and the very worst renegade in Ormsby county, Mr. Bartine, for district attorney.

Mr. Meyers is one of your candidates for the assembly.

[Nevada Tribune, Oct. 20, 1892.]

We understand that the Hon. H. F. Bartine, candidate for the office of district attorney against our Carson boy, James D. Torreyson, proposes to lecture to the "great unwashed" at an early day.

[Nevada Tribune, Oct. 24, 1892.]

Bartine will tell the people on Friday evening why he flopped. Of course it was not the love of office.

[Nevada Tribune, Oct. 26, 1892.]

Grand fusion efforts at the Opera house tomorrow evening. Leading artists, Bartine and Hill, clown, C. N. Harris, pianist, Marshall Robinson. Admission free. Choice seats reserved for cranks.

[Nevada Tribune, Oct. 28, 1892.]

There was quite an attendance at the meeting last evening to listen to H. F. Bartine, the Irish Heep, who is a paid agent, and the question is if this morning's Heep much does he get for his services? Although not present at the meeting we received a general report of the doings, and particularly concerning the flattering remarks of Mr. Bartine in reference to The Tribune.

It is true that this paper was the means of bringing the man before the people of Ormsby county, for we imagined him to be an honorable and somewhat of an able man. Mr. Bartine will recollect that he was very lavishly included toward the Dolly Varden party four years ago, but that the central committee employed him at a good round sum to stump the state in the interest of the Republican party.

Two years ago a county position was tendered in order, perhaps, to keep this very peculiar Republican in the ranks of the party.

[Nevada Tribune, Oct. 28, 1892.]

Mr. Bartine has proven himself a renegade of the worst class, for ever since he has been in politics he has lived on party pay, and lacking the moral courage to announce himself as a candidate for re-election, he courts the class of people he has so persistently abused. Where is the boasted patriotism of this political hireling? Will be the question put by the people. When reason returns and the sophistries formulated by him last evening are covered and it will be seen that his services can be dispensed with and no loss occur to Ormsby county. The abuse of such a man as Bartine hurts no one, not even the managers of the local road, for it is recognized by all who know Mr. B. that if it were desired to silence him it would soon be accomplished.

[Nevada Tribune, Nov. 4, 1892.]

What does any honest Republican gain by voting for Bartine? He is neither so good a lawyer, nor so good a citizen, nor so good a soldier, nor so clever a gentleman, nor so true a Republican as our opponent, Mr. Torreyson. Four years ago he was induced to support the ticket, after he had declared his purpose to do otherwise by a bribe of \$1,000, and an invitation to canvass the state, and two years ago he was only held within the party lines by the office which he now holds.

[Nevada Tribune, Nov. 4, 1892.]

H. F. Bartine, who has the audacity to solicit Democratic votes is so well pleased, little and unfeeling as to sentimentalize the Confederates who died in a bad and mistaken cause, and refused to join with his braver, better and more magnificent comrades in decorating the graves of the Union and Confederate dead.

[Nevada Tribune, Nov. 6, 1892.]

Will you sell your birthright for a mess of pottage to such traitorous renegades as Hill and Bartine?

The Tribune's Present Attitude.

In 1882 you were the candidate of the Democratic and anti-monopoly party for district attorney, and were defeated by Mr. Torreyson, the present attorney general. How you secured the support of The Tribune with its knowledge of your previous character, you will probably not disclose to the public. Do you expect that its efforts in your behalf will now be received as the expression of an honest and disinterested public journal? Your character at home, as disclosed by your organ, The Tribune, may commend you to the gold ring as a fit subject for its use to disparage the cause of silver. But how do you suppose the suffering miners will regard you? Do you think the indorsement of The Tribune sufficient evidence of your fidelity to the Republican party after its exposure of your habits of flopping? How can you expect the people to trust you in this crisis, involving as it does food and clothing for themselves and their wives and children?

Bartine's Place on the Coinage Committee.

I understand you boast that if you had not been recognized as a good silver man, Speaker Crisp of Georgia would not have given you the important place which you occupy upon the committee on coinage, weights and measures of the present house of representatives, and that myself and others would not have favored your appointment on that committee. I acknowledge that my desire to sustain you, because you represented the state of Nevada, notwithstanding your vote on the force bill and on the Bland resolution, induced me to elevate an unworthy man, but I was desirous of keeping you in line with the silver cause by encouraging you to support the paramount interest of Nevada. I may have erred, but my intentions were good. After you had deserted the cause and declared that you were in favor of supporting the gold advocates Harrison,

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